

Honduras). Normally, it is the police that are sent to fight crime; they are, in theory, the first responders. However, the conundrum facing many Latin American states plagued by pervasive drug-related crime and violence is that they are unable to rely on their police forces to provide citizens with the protection they demand. While police are normally at the front lines in the battles to defeat crime, they are also the part of the problem: inept, corrupt, outnumbered, and outgunned by lethal criminal syndicates with sufficient resources to purchase police docility or connivance.

Even if they could hold their own against criminal organizations – which they cannot – police often lack the motivation to try. Instead, the police throughout the region regularly skirt the law, and even cross the line into criminality, corruption, and rampant violence. Running drug operations and prostitution rings, committing extrajudicial killings and kidnappings, providing intelligence to drug traffickers, and abusing detainees have become familiar police practices in a number of Latin American countries. Opportunities for these activities abound, as do motives, such as poor pay, poor training, and the knowledge that such transgressions will likely go unpunished. These police practices have also led to an erosion in trust in the police and to low levels of satisfaction with the performance of the police.

The obvious solution is to reform the police.

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EQUAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN IN POLICE DEPARTMENTS IN THE USA

Gender equality is a global campaign that seeks to place a higher value on the work that women do.

There have been some structural changes in U. S. police profession. Yet, the numbers of female police officers employed in police departments are still disproportionate when compared to male police officers. In this study, I described and analyzed female police officers' work experiences

and how years of police experience, job satisfaction, and mentoring impacted the perception of their careers. Demographic information, researcher notes, and questions related to job satisfaction, discrimination, and mentoring was used to analyze the variables related to the study. There are police studies on variables such as job satisfaction, job performance, gender differences, stress, and the inequitable treatment of female officers; however, no scholars have combined the variables of job satisfaction, years of police experience, and mentoring to determine if the variables influence female police officers' perception of their career.

By studying female police officers' lived experiences and perceptions, the study addressed a gap in the literature. The findings of this study may also empower female police officers and provide women a voice in U.S. law enforcement agencies.

The EPS looks for many important qualities in potential candidates. Officers must be honest and have the utmost integrity. They must display courage and perseverance, along with compassion and understanding, when responding to challenging calls. These qualities are not strictly male or female traits, but ones that help make a good police officer — no matter what your gender.

Women often approach and solve problems from a different angle than their male counterparts. EPS officers recognize these differences and see them as vital components of a great team. In the end, each gender brings something unique and valuable to the job — that's why a diverse membership is so important to the EPS.

The field of law enforcement would not be what it is without those who blazed the trail for current generations of women in this field. These women overcame prejudice, doubt, rejection, and discrimination to serve their communities and prove to the world they could perform duties just as well as — if not better than — their male counterparts.

The following women pioneered their respective roles in law enforcement. Although there is no definitive 'first female police officer', there are a number of women who broke crucial barriers through their own contributions to the field.

The new millennium ushered in the "first sworn female police officer — Lola Baldwin — in Portland, Oregon. Baldwin's duties were primarily of a social work nature, beginning with protecting young women working at the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition in 1905. Her success in this assignment led to her swearing in as an officer — with the power to conduct arrests — in 1908.

Another woman who made a significant contribution to the law enforcement field. Alice Stebbins Wells, one of the first female police

officers in the United States, was appointed to the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) in 1910. Within two years of Wells' appointment, two other women joined the LAPD, and by 1915, she had founded the International Policewomen's Association, which is still active today. By the time Wells started this organization, sixteen other cities and countries around the world had hired women as a result of her efforts.

Penny Harrington became the first female police chief of a major U.S. city when she was elected to lead the Portland Police Bureau in 1985. She, along with the vice president of the Feminist Majority Foundation, founded the National Center for Women and Policing in 1995, which exists to support women and increase their numbers in the field of law enforcement.

There are many stories of women who have helped shape our profession - some are famous, others are infamous, and still others are women whose stories are not widely known but are fascinating nonetheless.

Attitudes concerning policewomen have changed for the better, and the media has contributed to this. It has been found that there is a growing acceptance by the public for females in the law enforcement role. Especially noteworthy is that most people are no longer skeptical of women's ability to handle violent situations.

If we are to remain competitive in the fight against international organized crime and achieve the desired successes, then we must embrace gender diversity, bringing together talent, skills and knowledge from all sides to create the most effective workforce.

Women will make their own way to the top based on the supportive environment and policies that employers put in place. Europol's gender-balance project is embodied and actively supported by its senior managers, who have the responsibility and ability to embed gender diversity in the DNA of the entire organization.

In practice, Ukraine still maintains a rather conservative and stereotypical perception of women and men, their capabilities and roles that do not allow the full implementation of gender equality in all the aforementioned documents. Although in recent years, the situation is gradually improving.

An important step towards gender equality was the abolition of the division of professions into "female" and "male." But this does not mean that discriminatory practices have disappeared in Ukraine or that there are no prohibited professions.

For example, in the army, there are still a number of "non-woman" professions, approved by the orders with the stamp "with restricted access." In addition, the International Labor Organization Convention of 1935,

which prohibits the employment of women underground and in mines, is still not ratified in Ukraine.

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COMMON LAW IN THE UK

The relevance of the topic is that common law dominates or holds one of the leading positions in the states of the Anglo-American legal family whose legal systems were formed under the influence of the law of England, in particular, such as the USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Northern Ireland and the Commonwealth of Nations.

The purpose is to identify the features of English common law, its sources, structure and development of common law.

Common law developed autonomously, and relations with continental Europe had little effect on it. There is no consensus on the impact of Roman law on common law among researchers. If, in the opinion of some, this influence is insignificant in comparison with Roman-German